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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE Magazine that promises eventually to be the most prosperous of any started in India is *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*, if it continues to be conducted with the same ability as at present. We have received the last number of this well-written periodical, and subjoin the summary of its contents, feeling sure that the Indian Retrospect is most elaborate and careful; and it is hard to overrate the value which these monthly compendia will possess in thirty or forty years' time as references. *Mofussilite.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany for August contains an unusually large number of good articles, and is the best we have seen of the series for some time. ..... The Magazine has the best prospects for its future reputation, and quite keeps up the character for entertaining its readers which this periodical has long since acquired.—*Poona Observer.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany contains some interesting and valuable papers. ..... The Indian Retrospect is very carefully and scrupulously compiled. ..... Altogether this serial is steadily improving, and we are glad to learn that its pecuniary prospects are encouraging.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany is unusually good. ..... We trust the day is not far distant when it will be found in every European's house in India, and in that of every educated native.—*Sindian.*

We begin by acknowledging receipt of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. It is a very interesting number, and contains much that is volatile and amusing, as well as a goodly quantity of reading that is valuable and instructive. ..... We commend the number in its entirety to the attention of our readers, and the public generally.—*Deccan Herald.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the May and June numbers of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. Both numbers are very good, though we rather prefer the former. It opens with an able and thoughtful article, entitled "India our theme and our sphere," which comes we think from the same pen as another equally interesting but less instructive article in the June No. on "Anglo-Indian Literature." ..... The May June No. on "Anglo-Indian Literature." ..... The May June No. contains a clever and amusing letter on "Amateur Acting," with some good advice to a rising Rosius.—*Madras Times.*

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Dr. (No. 1.)—BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE 1863. Cr.

To Paid up Capital ...Francs...	40,000,000	0	By Cash and Bullion in Hand at Head-Office and Agencies .....Francs	2,821,505	07
„ Reserved Fund	8,940,148	69			
„ Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, Fixed Deposits, Acceptances, Letters of Credit, &c.	97,620,119	22	„ Securities including Bills Receivable Loans, &c. ...	143,808,926	18
Dividends payable	1,883,775	43	„ Bank Premises and Furniture	1,990,586	09
Profits and Loss (new Account)	176,974	0			
Francs.....	148,621,017	34	Francs.....	148,621,017	34

Dr. (No. 2.)—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FROM 1ST JULY 1862 to 30TH JUNE 1863.

To Dividends on paid up Capital at 8¾ per cent. Francs.	3,360,000	0	By Balance 1st July 1862 Francs.....	170,498	52
„ Reserved Fund, amount transferred to that account	588,825	16	„ Net Profits for year ending 30th June 1863.....	3,955,300	64
„ Profit and Loss (New Account).....	176,974	0			
Francs.....	4,125,799	16	Francs.....	4,125,799	16

Dr. (No. 3.)—RESERVED FUND, 30TH JUNE 1863.

To Balance at credit of Reserved Fund.....Francs	8,940,168	49	By Amount on 30th June 1862. Francs.....	8,351,343	33
			„ Amount transferred from Profit and Loss account as above.....	588,825	16
Francs	8,940,168	49	Francs.....	8,940,168	49

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Value for Maori Wars.

THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAREY ...Rs. 4 8
INCIDENTS IN THE MAORI WAR 1860-1 by SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, 8vo. cloth... 8 0
A VACATION TOUR IN THE ANTIPODES, New Zealand, New S. Wales, &c., by B. A. HEYWOOD, M. A., cr. 8vo..... 5 12
SKETCHES illustrative of the Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, by A. Earle, Draughtsman, H. M.'s Beagle, folio 20 0
NEW ZEALANDERS, illustrated by George F. Angus; a multitude of finely coloured plates, imperial folio 80 0

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THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & CO.'S

LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

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HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c. All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wax Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers,
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATHS, viz. Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c. Travelling Baths with lid, l

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 11th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	165 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	256 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	12 prem.
Beake's Banking Co.	20	.....	42 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	99 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	189 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	52 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	19 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	8 2/5 do.	50 pr. ct. ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,760	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	(share.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	Rs. 32,000 { pm.
Freer Press Co.	250	.....	(per share }
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 165 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 525 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 475 prem.
Victoria Spining Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 42,000.
Throsite Mill Co.	4,000	.....	1,500 prem.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 330 prem.
Home and Land Investment Company	200	.....	550 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	150 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	400 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 103½
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 92½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
Loan 1854-55 or debentures 108½
New Five per Cent. Loan 108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 118½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cheelas	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £2 10s. 0d.
To China } No offers.
To Clyde }
To Hull }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (9th Sep. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, Fine (ready.)	"	488 to 490
New Bhownugur, (ready.)	"	4-8 to 490
New Comrawuttee	"	455 to 460
New Compta (Nominal)	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawgimed	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	445 to 450
New Veersval	"	455 to 460
New Khandeish	"	430 to 435
New Pondicherry	"	460 to 465
New Accotee	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	460 to 465

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,565 to Rs. 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7- 0 to 7½ per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat. " 6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
" " 37 to 38
Niger " 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 8TH SEPT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 21st Aug. 1863.	From 22nd to 27th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	41,408	968	42,376
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 1st Sept. 1863.	From 2nd to 8th Sept. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*26,142½
" 1862-63	39,098½	646	7½ 11½	40,644½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 1st Sept. 1863.	From 2nd to 8th Sept. 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,011	2½	26,013½
" 1862-63	37,193	376½	37,569½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,099½	...	4,099½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 129
Do. 1862-63 " 3,075
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 311

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 2ND TO 8TH SEPT. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests.
Per Steamer *Indore*	2½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Shamlee*	23
Per Steamer *Indore*	353½
Total	379

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D
Bombay Custom House, 9th September 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 9 Sept.
	Louisa	Rapson	Mauritius 21 Aug.
	Atit Rahmon Sunsker	Nacoda	Juddah 4 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 10	Dalhousie (s)	Moreland	Karrachee.
	Wings of the Wind	Whyle	London via Cochin

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Graham; and one hundred and thirty-four natives.

Per Ship *Atit Rahmon Sunsker*, from Juddah.—Three hundred and forty-eight pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Dalhousie*, to Karrachee.—Ensign R. T. Mayne, and a servant; Revd. and Mrs. G. C. Reynall; Captain and Mrs. Wallace, and three servants; Mr. B. T. Farnham; and sixty-seven deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Diligentia*, for Liverpool.
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for China, &c.
Ship *Salsette*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Defiance.—324 packages coffee, 412 cwt. 24 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 65 packages coffee, 164¼ cwt., Sowchund Galabchund; 55 coir chundroose, 162 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 1 box Bombay work, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 312 bundles gall, 156 cwt., H. Golam Hosen.

City of Glasgow.—1 case oilmanstore, Nagmyth and Co.

For Liverpool.

Barbara.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Hurry; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Permanund Purbhoodass.

Zoboak.—10 bales cotton, 85 cwt., Morarjee Doongersy; 150½ bales cotton, 526½ cwt., Kinderjee Nanrongjee; 50 bales wool, 163 cwt., Nensy Girdhar; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dwarkadass Vussunjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Goculdass Liliadhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Veteran.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Husraz Viram; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Runchore Mogjee; 3 bales wool, 9 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Mogjee; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., 76 bales wool 228 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, 467½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Gateneau.—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nensy Khatsey; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Goculdass Liliadhur; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Remington.—600 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

John Lynn.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., R. Sozba and Co.

Deligentia.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Doongersy Gangjee; 57 bales cotton 199½ cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Roogunathjee Liliadhur; 62 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Assaria Jewraz; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Vulubdass Potamber.

Mary Spark.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Gertrude.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee.

Salsette.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Lallbhoy Juvarebhoy; 425 bales cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Canjee Giridhur; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Bhugwandass Samjee; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., A. Soonderjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Namedass Ludha; 500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Deyabhoy Jeathabhoy.

Baron Renfrew.—Loose buffaloe horns, 160 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Churturbhoz Nursy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 39 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.,; 10 bales grey mule yarn, B. H. Cama; 14 bales water twists, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 47 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Guness Venayeck.

Steamer *Shamlee.*—17½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Habibbhoy; 120 packages cloves, 144 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Steamer *Behar.*—61 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 1 box dollars, Hajee Addoola Noormomud.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—25 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Greenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
815	City of Carlisle, Cruickshank—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
1015	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
350	Confidence, Reily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1056	Egeria, Soskey Pollock.	
957	Gladstone.	Aug. 10
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
939	Gloriana, Vaile—Rwart, Latham & Co. H. M. St. Punjaub. H. M. St. Assaye.	June 14
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
731	Percy Douglas, Humon.	
956	Preston, Mcfett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H.Huschke&Co.	July 24
861	Salamanca, Livesay.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—R. Bates & Co.	May 27
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby.	
1047	Windsor Castle, Bryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
847	Celestial, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1324	Belgravis, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1069	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
959	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Hornhall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1013	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1091	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Ramsley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 20
1346	Harmonides, Moran.	
845	Harveyan, Parker—Stewart & Co.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Forbes—E. Bates & Co.	
1793	Jessie Readhead—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
986	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Hodcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marista, Brown.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
697	Morning Star, Tarverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1231	Stalwart Galloway.	Aug. 12
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
962	Trenton, Walker.	
1349	Uncle, Greely.	Aug. 2
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.	
1073	Zambia, Millers.	

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham.	July 3
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1639	Oriental, Ballard.	April 27
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR,

	Enfield, Reed.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckelers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epameenondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1089	T. E. Lemon, Kainey.	April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	July 3
704	Statelie, Barker.	

FROM SYDNEY.

1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Eunine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	uly 3
466	Wm. Binsley.	
789	Maolius	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYTORE.

471	Aon.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
698	City of Benares, McWilliam.	

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	July 18
1054	Madeline.	

FROM MELBOURNE.

	Forest Rights, Thomson.	July 24
896	Summerlee.	

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

1350	Golden South.	

FROM BOURDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Avabhoy, Marr.	
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
894	Futahool Aziz.	
819	Good Success.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1396	Inkermann, Grant.	July 1
	Jehan Geen.	
1010	Latona.	
949	Leucothea.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera.	Aug. 10
523	Quickstep.	
799	Rutland.	
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	June 27
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimera, Mott.	May 5
657	Elinor, Bowden.	July 28
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	June 3
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co.	
	Madge, Stewart.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Briarley.	July 15
348	Melody, James.	June 11
491	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen But.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
489	Nyaass, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appolina, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of August 28, announced the arrivals of the *Leamington*, Bell, from Liverpool 18th April; *Aristides*, Jans, from Liverpool 11th April; *Jhon Tucker*, Molsen, from Madras 21st August: *Ayrshire*, *Paul Auguste*, and *Cavour*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 4, Ship *Sir Robert Seppings*, J. Lay, from London 12th May.

Ship *General Wyndham*, Young, from Bimlipatam 30th August.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Hart, Sub-Conductor E., Barrack Master, on duty.
Worgan, Lieut. Colonel J., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Reed, Assist.-Surgeon J., 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on privilege leave, to Mominsbad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 10TH. 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I. the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee, of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regt, is President, is dissolved.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Store Room of H. M.'s 18th Regt. N.I., to-morrow at 11 A.M., to inspect and report upon some arms and accoutrements of that Corps previous to their being returned into the Ordnance Stores:—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.
The Commissary of Ordnance will be pleased to nominate a Subaltern of his Department as a member of the Committee.

3. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Captain Muter, 21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1863.

No. 453.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate:—

Lieut. H. F. H. Burnes, late 31st Regt. N. I., attached to H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I.

Ensign B. Hennell, General List, attached to H. M.'s 23rd Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1863.

No. 454.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 31st July 1863, No. 105, is published:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rs. 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, or Administrators, or Assigns, has happened by the passing of the Act 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106.

2. You will therefore in future admit all persons who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.—I have the honour to be, &c.

C. WOOD."

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1863.

No. 455.—The Aqueducts and Tanks at Poona and Kirkee being under the superintendence of the Public Works Department, the services of Conductor Hall of the Unattached List, in charge of those Works, are transferred to that Department.

No. 456.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Major J. C. Alban, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General N. A.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell, Cadet 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Adjutant Khandeish Bheel Corps.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1863.

No. 457.—The Government has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Major General W. G. Brown, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China:—

"No. 2.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL, Bombay.

SIR,—In announcing the embarkation of the B. N. Light Infantry for Bombay, I omitted mentioning the very favorable report of their uniform good conduct while in Garrison at Shanghai, made to me by Colonel Hough, Commandant of the Garrison.

From my own observation, I have much pleasure in confirming this report, and beg you will be good enough to move His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, to bring the same to the notice of the Bombay Government.

I do not allude to the good conduct of the B. N. Light Infantry in the Field, as they already formed the subject of a communication from my predecessor Brigadier General Stanley.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. G. BROWN, Major General,
Commanding, &c. Forces in China."

Head Quarters, Shanghai, 26th June 1863.

No. 458.—Lieutenant Gabbitt of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment is appointed Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, vice Stileman resigned.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 9th September 1863.

Major General Goodfellow, Royal Engineers, is premitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at any station within the limits of the Bombay Presidency he may wish.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has authorized the following transfer:—

Private Thomas Dolan, from 44th Foot to 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

1st *Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, from 28th August to 26th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 10.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Himutram Ubheyram, 1st Carcoon of Chicklee and Luxmisunker Purmanund, 1st Carcoon of Bardolee, in the Surat Zillah, are invested with the powers of 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates in that Zillah.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Blackwell, Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on the 1st October next, to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, for the purpose of undergoing an examnation in Gujarati.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Cook, M.D., to act as Superintendent of Mahableshwar, vice Dr. Lord.

Azum Ochoram Harridass is appointed an Assessor of Income Tax in the City of Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Gregg, R.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class and Acting Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant C. A. M. Skinner, R.E., and G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., 2nd Class Assistant Engineers, have passed examinations in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Public Works Department consequent on the resignation of the service by Colonel G. Munbee, R.E.:—

Lieut Colonel C. Scott, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Captain E. Southey, R.E., to be an Executive Engineer of the 1st Class, vice Lieut. Colonel C. Scott, and to be Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur.

Sporting.

DECCAN MONSOON MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

YESTERDAY was the second day of this meeting, and the races of Saturday, which were postponed on account of the weather, were run before as goodly a company as were those of the first day. The weather was very fine and favorable, although more sunny than the Derby day. The race-card showed by the entrances that some good sport was in store.

The Dealers' Plate was contested for by four promising animals; *Marmion* having got an injury in the near shoulder was drawn. The four came to the post looking well, the Slasher's *Kingston* meeting the favourite for the Derby. The starter, Major Martin, was at his post and sent the group away with a beautiful start, *Raby* and *Kingston* taking the lead with *Syed* well on, and *Autocrat* making a waiting race. The first mile was thus run in the capital time of 1-54. As they approached the hill *Raby*, running in prime style, drew ahead, leaving *Kingston* to fall back on *Syed*. *Autocrat* now seemed to be out of the race. At the half mile from home *Raby* had increased his distance some ten lengths from the second horse, and it was evident that the race was all his own. *Kingston* and *Syed* however made a struggle to come with him, but neither whip nor spur could avail, for the gallant 4 year old Chesnut ran in and won easily at a trot, *Syed* struggling hard for the second place which however was maintained by *Kingston*. From the style of the chesnut's going it was remarked by several of the knowing ones, that he would be a dangerous one on the Bombay turf, and we incline to back the opinion.

The second race was the Poona European Merchants' Purse and Cup, contested for by the winner of the Derby, and a well known Australian with three others. This was considered the race of the day from the sterling qualities of the animals engaged in it. Speculation ran high in favor of the chestnut *Potomac*, owing to the fearful odds given him by *Highflyer*, who however, was not without his backers. The horses assembled at the appointed time, and the starter got them in line to advance; but *Coquette* being fidgety and breaking into a canter, they were called back, and after one more attempt the flag was dropped. *Sweet William* and *Potomac* got away with a good lead, but *Coquette* was seen kicking capers in the air, which caused John Benson, the rider to bite the dust, while she ran along past the stand riderless and bolted off the course. *Highflyer* and *Warrior* getting a bad start on her account. The group had not gone far when *Highflyer* took the lead, and made the running at a terrific pace, going his mile in 1-51. His gigantic strides told against the little Arabs, and as they approached the hill he was several lengths ahead. It was now thought his best was over, and that he would soon be heard crying for his mama, as was remarked by a venerable old man on the Stewards' Stand; but he soon proved there was much more in him still, for the easy style in which he ascended the hill gave good evidence of his bottom, as well as speed and blood. Each stride now took him further away from his opponents, and from the mile from home he was held winning in an easy canter by some thirty lengths and more. His Jockey, Lewis, stroking his neck as he passed the post. Thus was the winner of the Poona Derby beaten. *Potomac* passed the post, second, with *Syed William* close on, and a few strides beyond, his bridle gave way and he bolted with his rider, pulling up however, without harm to either himself or rider, near the Native Infantry lines. But a different tale had to be told, for on Lewis being weighed he was unfortunately found to be about twelve ounces short of weight which disqualified him as the winner. A rush was then made for *Potomac* as the second horse, who was brought in with his rider who after being put in the scales was declared the winner. This matter, naturally caused great dissatisfaction, and the question arose—how came *Highflyer* to be under weight? His owner and several other gentlemen bore witness that before starting Lewis had weighed and was full weight with about eight ounces to spare. The news spread and after some enquiry it came out, that a Dragoon soldier who had been the Slasher's orderly was seen at *Highflyer's* stable, taking up the saddle bag containing his weights and shaking it. This led to our inspection of the saddle-bag which was found to be one weight short. The Dragoon was identified by several men who saw him in the act, and he was taken before the Stewards. Their reply was that they could not help pickpockets and theives

Muckoond Bhagoo stated, he was a Police Constable No. 544. On Wednesday last at 3 P.M. he saw the prisoner with the cotton under his arm. He asked the prisoner what he had. Prisoner said nothing.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he picked it up on the road.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him five rupees.

GAMBLING.—Ballaram Gopall and five others were respectively placed at the bar, the first three prisoners with keeping a gaming house in Funnuswaddy, and the rest with having been found gaming therein with dice and money.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Jackson, European Constable, that in consequence of information received by him on Wednesday last, he went to a house in Funnuswaddy with a warrant. He saw through a door prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 were sitting and gaming with dice and money.

His Worship discharged the prisoner No. 3, and fined the remainder in the sum of five rupees each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Will of Rungoba Gunoba Waglay, deceased, Atmaram Bapoo Dulvee *vs.* Luxmeeboye widow of Mungesh Rungoba Waglay, deceased. (Part heard.)

PLEA SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

Doe on the demise of Eswadsbai *vs.* Roe afterwards Wowbace. (Part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

417 Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoi *vs.* Delanoorally Nussuroodin.

427 Arut Kirpall *vs.* Peerbhoy Rowjee.

467 Crustnath Hurrychundjee and another *vs.* Meeya Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodin Nowrongey.

469 Morarjee Goculdass *vs.* Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

470 Vussuntrao Bhawoo *vs.* Govind Pandoorung.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

426 Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colaba Walla *vs.* Stapleton D. Burges.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy and another *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and others.

205 Jeevun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee and another.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 10th September 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Thursday, 10*th September* 1863.

Massing Tuja, Raga Cama, and Guga Oka, vs. Luximon Wassadew, alias Ramchrishna Wassadew.

Mr. Barton for Plaintiffs. This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 200 upon a promissory note, passed by defendant.

Luximon Wassadew being sworn denied that the signature on the document produced, was his, but admitted, that about the date of the note in Court, he signed fourteen promissory notes in two days, three were written in the native character, and eleven in English, he received nothing in consideration of having signed, did so at the request of one Bulwantrao, had not summoned him as witness, because he was not on good terms with him, in consequence of these transactions, did not know whether Bulwantrao received any consideration or not. His defendants) name is Ramchrishna Wassodew, had signed the name of Luximon at the request of Bulwantrao, had received nothing from Bulwantrao.

Here Mr. Barton folded the promissory note so as to have the name only visible, he also folded two other notes, (Judgment for which had been obtained against the defendant some time since) in the same manner, these all bore the same signature. Luximon Wassodew, then asked the defendant to pick from the three notes the one he denied having signed, he chose one of those upon which Judgment had been obtained against him, upon being asked to explain this, he said that out of the eleven he had signed, he had got back nine or ten, and did not know if the note produced was one or not and denied knowing any of the plaintiffs. Bulwantrao gave him no reason why he wished him to sign the name of Luximon, he had no witnesses to call.

Dholla Walla, was called on behalf of the plaintiff, and said he knew the defendant, also recognized the note, saw the money paid to defendant and attested the payment, his signature was upon the note, the note was written by one Venayek, he is dead. Venayek said the defendant was a man of substance.

His Honor said there was without doubt some tricking on one side, it was a difficult case, as he had only one witness against the word of the defendant, oath for oath.

Mr. Barton remarked upon the number of notes the defendant had executed in so short a time, the fact of his having committed forgery in signing a name not his own, and his assertion that he had done all this without a motive, without any consideration, and asked if it was expected that any one would believe that a person in his right senses would, at the request of an acquaintance, sign his own name to one's name upon fourteen promissory notes, and leave them in the custody of a Marwaree without knowing why he did so, or receiving any consideration for so doing—this coupled with the fact that the defendant had been sued, and judgment obtained against him upon promissory notes bearing exactly the same signature as the one upon which he was now sued, completely threw discredit upon all the defendants had asserted, and entitled the plaintiffs to a verdict.

His Honor after reviewing the evidence briefly, gave a verdict for plaintiffs without costs.

The defendant asked His Honor whether in the event of any more of the promissory notes, said to be signed by him, turned up, he would be subjected to the same verdict.

His Honor replied that he rather imagined so, and further added for his (defendants) consolation, that he had not the slightest doubt but that they would turn up, and within a remarkably unpleasant short time.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Colonel W. W. Turner, C.B., at present commanding H. M.'s 97th Regiment at Saugor, in Central India, is the next officer for a brigade command in the Bengal Presidency, and that unless another vacancy should previously occur, he will succeed to the command of the Delhi brigade on the departure of Lord M. Kerr, who returns to England with his regiment, H. M's. 13th L. I., in the coming cold weather. Colonel Turner is an experienced officer and has seen much distinguished service.—*Englishman, Aug.* 28.

MAURITIUS.

(*Overland Mail Commercial Gazette, August* 6.)

PORT LOUIS, 5*th August*, 1863.

THE P. & O. Str. *Nepaul* arrived here on the 29th ult., with our June mails. She should have been here on the 23rd, but was detained by heavy weather. Whatever may be the cause, the steamers on the line between this and Suez, do not now perform the passages with the same regularity as in previous years.

Our latest dates from Australia (Melbourne)are to the 8th June. A few days later and we should have learnt the intention of our new Governor as regards his departure for Mauritius, as the telegraphic news of his appointment probably reached Melbourne about the 10 or 11th June. His arrival is now looked for with some impatience, as, generally speaking, there is a wish to see an end of a somewhat inactive interregnum.

On several estates the crop has been commenced, and from all we can learn the production is not likely to exceed our previous estimation of 140,000 tons; but at this stage it is rather early to pronounce positively on the quantity to be made. The decline in prices which every mail brings us is not encouraging, and will now more than ever direct attention to cheaper money and further economy in the manufacture. Of the last crop, 158,000 tons have been shipped. There are about 8,000 tons in store, but this must be left to be added to the crop just commenced, as it is the custom to establish the crop according to the shipments from 1st August to 31st July. The weather has been unusually cold, with enough rain to prevent continuous work in the sugar-house on estates where the crop has commenced. Within the last few days, however, there has been a favorable change, and by the 15th most of the mills will be at work.

With regard to commercial affairs, during the two past months the money market has been very easy and the Banks do not find full employment for the money in their hands. We account for this state of things first, from the establishment of a branch of the Ceylon Company Limited. This company has supplied through the Oriental Bank the capital required by many planters to pay the expenses of their estates until the crop, and has consequently considerably lessened the demand. There are also other causes which are worthy of particular note: the last crop was a very abundant one and there has been less borrowed money required to reach the crop this year. The heavy debt incurred for the large immigration of previous years has been paid; little outlay has been incurred for machinery as estates generally are well provided; wages have not risen and more economy has been applied to the general expenses. Notwithstanding these favorable indications, the steady decline in the value of produce to the present low prices will make a considerable difference to the colony, and lead to tightness in monetary transactions; however, it is so far fortunate that we have been prudently providing for such a contingency, which enables us to look favourably on our position and future prospects.

News from Madagascar will have more than usual interest abroad. We therefore resume our narrative of events since our last. We then said that "as yet there was little guarantee for the solidity of the present Government." What has occurred lately confirms us in this opinion. There is evidently a desire on the part of those who are now in power to return to the 'ancient regime.' The new Queen, Resoherina Manjaka, has been proclaimed successor of Ranavalo, as if the reign of Radama II. was to be entirely obliterated. The treaties with France and England have not been accepted by the new Government, which circumstance obliged the British Consul to leave the Capital, the commerce in cattle is to be in the hands of Government, and the price of every ox is fixed at fifteen Spanish dollars. Among the old laws revived and declared to be in force are: the sale of the persons and families of insolvent debtors for the benefit of their creditors; the sale as of the wives and families of political offenders—(this law has already been applied in the case of the wives and families of the Menamaso who were killed); capital punishment for all persons convicted of stealing eight bullocks and upwards; and death of all persons penetrating into the Palace without leave. As regards the concessions of land, it will be seen from our correspondent's letter (page 10) that there is an objection to give titles even to grants previously consented to. It appears that one of the oldest laws of the country is to the effect that land cannot be alienated from the Crown. Whilst there are signs of more energy and decision on the part of the Government, it is not difficult to see that there also prevails amongst the authorities some misgivings as to the opinion of foreign powers on their attitude. It is doubted whether the Government of France and England will accept any proposals for a modification of treaties ratified on both sides. At the same time we should mention that the Prime Minister, who is represented as the director of the present Government, writes to say that Englishmen will have every protection at the capital. His letter will be found in another page of this *Overland*. The publication of the narrative of Commodore Dupré of his last visit to the Capital has disclosed a very important fact, and which, in our opinion, showed a want of tact on the part of this distinguished officer. The treaty between the Government of France and Madagascar was almost unanimously disapproved by all the Hova chiefs of the 12th Honor and upwards at the capital before it was signed. We translate the expressions of Commodore Dupré:—

"The projected treaty was submitted to the King, who, without offering any objection referred it to the Commander in Chief for his observations after examination. The latter joined to himself Raharla who had translated the treaty into Malagasy, and returned it to the King with a favorable report. From the hands of the Commander in Chief it passed into those of Rahaniraka, the principal minister for foreign affairs. Without absolutely rejecting the draft

Rahaniraka so modified it as to make it impossible for us. I replied by a few apparent concessions and the project under this second form was read before the King and Queen who gave it their approbation. However before concluding the King wished to submit it to the examination and discussion of the principal chief. All of them of the rank of the 12th honor and upwards at Antananarivo were convoked. The meeting was numerously attended, I was told by two hundred persons, and was very animated. There was almost unanimity against the acceptance of the treaty."

The events that have since taken place leave no doubt that we would have been preferable to have adopted a treaty that was not in direct opposition to almost the whole of the Madagascar chief, rather than act on the simple consent of the King when that consent, reluctantly given was known to be in opposition to the opinion of the chiefs that surrounded him and even of his own minister. Are we not justified in suspecting that the ratification of this treaty by the King was the beginning of that separation and opposition which increased until it became so powerful as to cause a complete revolution and the death of the King? We have already stated that there has been too much precipitation in the attempts to introduce civilisation and Christianity into Madagascar. King Radama II. had ideas far in advance of those around him; he was anxious to see his ideas put in practice before he had convinced the Hova chiefs of their necessity and of the benefits their application would confer. In the state of society at Madagascar the King should have learnt more on what we must call the aristocracy of the country at the time of displaying many improvements to their full extent. These chiefs are more powerful in Madagascar than the monarch or the people, and it is as well that it should be so for the present. They are naturally jealous of foreigners, they naturally fear foreign aggrandizement, as they think they see foreign dominion looming in the future. They are in their own country; they have taken care not to molest any European, and they consider they have some right to be heard on all matters of importance that concern the destiny of their country. They have sustained this condition of the present Queen and they will undoubtedly insist on it from her successors. For the general benefit of the commerce of all countries trading with Madagascar, for the advantage of Europeans who settle there and for the tranquility of the country, taking into consideration the manner the French treaty was approved of by the King alone, we think an attempt should be made towards other arrangements on conditions which cannot be objected to by the Hovas. For it must be remembered that according to Commodore Dupre himself almost all of the Hovas of high rank at the capital, in number two hundred, were opposed to the treaty.

Commodore Dupre left Reunion for Tamatave in H. I. F. M. Str. *Hermione* on the 30th ult. During the stay of this vessel at Reunion, communications passed between the Hova authorities and this officer. It is quite possible that the intelligence of the events of Madagascar have reached the French Government by telegraph in time to have received a reply by last mail. H.M.S. *Corgon* was at Tamatave. H.M.S. *Rapid* arrived from that place on the 25th and H.M Str. *Ariel* left to join the *Gorgon* on the 5th inst. The *Cerneen* has circulated an absurd report that the Prime Minister was dead and that Mr. Ellis had replaced him. This missionary has made for himself many enemies, but we are not disposed to give full credence to all that is said against him. He has probably used his influence to thwart projects which he considered objectionable and likely to be prejudicial to his mission. He has been led into error by an excess of zeal which has been excited by the efforts of the Catholic missionaries. He is accused of desecrating the tomb of Ranavalc by sending Christians to preach there in spite of remonstrances and to have obtained the humiliation of the chiefs of the village: in this instance his conduct, if correctly reported, appears to have been highly culpable. Commodore Dupre informs us in his narrative that Mr. Ellis recommended the late King not to sign the treaty. Here he might have been actuated by a jealous feeling towards the French and at the same time by a conviction that the treaty being opposed by the Hovas would bring about division, trouble and finally revolution.

In the beginning of the reign of Radama II. to the time of his death there has been a regular steeple chase. Mr. Lambert, Mr. Ellis, the English mission of congratulation, the French ditto, the Jesuits, adventurous traders, medical men, men of science, Commodore Dupre, General Johnstone, and many others have all been running for the goal and in their haste many amongst them have missed their object. Emulation has blinded them and their leaps have not been well calculated. It is now to be hoped that the English and French Governments will go more deliberately to work, and that missionary zeal and Missionary jealousy, national ardour and national rivalry will be damped by the sad events that have lately been witnessed at the Madagascar capital. The invariable policy of England has been to respect the independence of Madagascar; and we trust France will adopt the same principle. As for the new Company we cannot help seeing many difficulties in store for it now that we know the feeling that prevails with regard to it among the Hovas.

Our latest intelligence from Madagascar is *via* Reunion. There the Press has been ordered not to publish any information except that communicated by Government. The French sloop-of-war *Curieux* left Tamatave on the 21st July, and announces that the agitation at [the capital had not been calmed: that in the central provinces the death of Radama II. was not believed. These rumours are said to be circulated to keep the people in agitation. With regard to the restrictions on the sale of oxen, the note emanating from the Governor of Reunion says, "such an abuse, it is to be hoped, will be only momentary; French commerce may reply on a vigilant and energetic protection."

The Legislative Council has been principally occupied with the estimates for the Central Railway Station, and the additional experience of the Railways through the town to the Station. A sum of upwards of £100,000 will have to be added to the cost of our Railways, by the decision to have but one Station for both lines, but the advantages will fully compensate for this additional outlay. A Committee of the Council carefully examined the estimates and heard evidence on the subject, and on the 3rd inst. their report in favor of the estimates was adopted by the Council, reserving the opening of a channel through the Caudan, for the purpose of giving access by water to the Station, for future consideration.

The Ordinance amending the law for the transmission and mortgaging of immovable property has not yet passed.

Amended Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure have been presented to the Council and adopted. The estimated Revenue shows surplus of £8,773 over Expenditure.

Our Revenue and Expenditure of the first six months have been published; the balance in favor of Revenue is £35,000. We refer to another page for the details.

It is satisfactory to find our finances in so sound a position when we are using our credit for loans for our Railways in the London market.

The North line of Railway is fast advancing to completion, and we hear will be delivered over to Government in the month of November. As yet no locomotives have arrived and the iron bridges are also much wanted. The delays in the despatch of both impede the contractors' work, but we should hope that in the first month of 1864, at latest, the North line will be open for traffic. The Central Station for both lines, as at present proposed, will be some time in construction; it is to be hoped, however, that it will not delay the working of the North line, when finished.

The continual decline in the value of produce has derected attention to Credit Foncier to obtain money on easier conditions. Efforts are making in England and France by more than one party, but M. C. Ulcoq seems most likely to succeed. His local experience as a planter, his knowledge of the laws of the colony, and his long and honorable practice at the Mauritius Bar are strong recommendations, and the last mail informed us that many of the natives of this island in Europe as well as those who have resided here and are still connected with the colony, have subscribed for shares in the projected company.

At the Chamber of Agriculture communications were read from Mr. Ulcoq and Mr. de Nanteuil on the subject of Credit Foncier, each reporting their respective progress. Mr. de Nanteuil announces that he had not succeeded in France and intended to try England, where he hoped to be more successful. Mr. Ulcoq is much further advanced; he has modified his plan in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Chamber, and has obtained the adhesion to it of almost all those persons in France connected with the colony. A Committee was appointed by the Chamber, and a Report by Sir G. Frapier was presented on the 3rd instant, and adopted at the same meeting after a few modifications. The Report appoves of the Company, but considers one half of the value can be safely advanced on landed property; it also recommends the appointment of a manager, so as to leave the Local Board less dependent on the Central Board; that members of the Local Board should possess a certain number of shares, and urges that it is not necessary to convert one third of the capital as a fond of reserve. About a thousand shares have been subscribed here, and the list will no doubt rapidly increase now that the Chamber has given a decided preference to this Company.

The Messageries Imperiales are not likely to establish their branch line of communication from Aden to Reunion for some time to come, and it is very probable that the Reunion Goverment will rescind the resolution adpoted some months ago to cease the subsidy to the P. & O. Company for the present service. The P. & O. Company will no doubt willingly continue the contract with this colony and Reunion, for our postal service to Suez for any time on present conditions.

In the mean time the projected line to the Cape is not lost sight of for many reasons, and we look forward with anxiety to its establishment, having every confidence in the Union Company which has established its reputation for the admirable manner it has for several years performed the service between the Cape and England. The passenger and goods traffic that would be created on this line is not easily estimated, but we have no doubt it will far surpass the calculations of the projectors, and although we pay a very heavy sum for our Overland service we shall willingly add the £3000 per annum voted for this additional service.

We mentioned in our last *Overland* that much dissatisfaction had been expressed at the appointment of Mr. Garbert as General Sanitary Inspector: 1st, because Mr. G. had not the special knowledge required for this important office; and 2ndly, because he is the proprietor of a large disinfecting establishment for the removal of nightsoil from the town. Mr. G. resigned, and after some hesitation the Government appointed Dr. Barrant, a young medical practitioner, who is well qualified for the office, and his appointment has been generally approved The Local Boards of Health give general dissatisfaction; the local taxation of these Boards is a source of annoyance, as the tax-payers sees his money applied almost exclusively to the payment of the three or four persons employed, without any improvement in the sanitary condition of his district. The Local Boards should be abolished and an Inspector be appointed in each district, who should be under the control of the General Board. A fever has prevailed on some estates in the windward districts which has proved very fatal. The General Sanitary Inspector and the Chief Medical Officer having visited the dwellings of the Indians on St. Antoine estate, and finding a large dung-heap in close proximity to the huts, recommended its removal. The proprietor, Mr. E. de Chazal, was indignant at this interference, and wrote a long letter which was published in three of the newspapers. The *Cernen* described Mr. de Chazal's conduct as courageous and independent, &c, forgetful of the consequences of open resistance to law on the part of a large proprietor with some 500 to 600 men in his service.

There is now every chance of our towns being lighted with Gas. A company has been formed in England in connexion with some of the leading members of our community, and there is every prospect of its success. A large and wealthy town like Port Louis containing rated house property for 11 millions of dollars ought no longer to be without an improvement so advantageously adopted in Europe, and latterly in most of the towns of the British colonies.

A fire broke out in the interior of a building in Bourbon Street, and consumed a considerable quantity of ready-made piece goods and millinery before it was extinguished. The goods were insured for £4000 in the Mauritius Fire Insurance Company and the amount was immediately paid to the proprietor. The damaged goods sold for about £600.

At the annual meeting of the Mauritius Dock Company a dividend of 3½ per cent on the half year was declared. As 7 per cent was declared for the last half year the profits of the year have been 10½ per cent. The immediate proximity of the Central Railway Station will increase the value of the property of this Company so advantageously situated for the shipment and landing of produce and goods.

The Dry Dock Company has also declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the past half year. This establishment has spent a considerable sum in the course of the half year for the masonry work of the large basin for the reception of vessels.

There is a rumour of the intended departure of one of our Judges of the Supreme Court, and the leaving of his seat vacant until his return. Already there is a heavy Cause List which is more than the Court can get through, and in the Bankruptcy Court have also been complained of as highly prejudicial to commerce and commercial morality, and the Chamber of Commerce some months ago asked for the appointment of a Special Bankruptcy Commissioner that the Bankruptcy Court may be open for the despatch of business daily, instead of weekly as at present. No satisfactory answer has been received to this demand, and on the arrival of the new Governor it will no doubt be renewed.

The heroic conduct of a young native of this island, M. Achille Descombes, at the taking of Puebla, has decided his fellow-countrymen to subscribe for a sword to be presented to him as a testimony of their admiration.

Eighteen men and four women, forming part of the band that accompanied Captain Speke on the Expedition to the sources of the Nile, arrived here by the Mail Steamer on their way to Zanzibar. They go from this to Seychelles, and thence to Zanzibar.

The Municipal Corporation has been using all its efforts to facilitate the drainage during the past year. It has paid off for 1862 no less than £12,559 from its current revenue which has been £29,175. There yet remains to be paid for the account of 1862, £2,223. Public works of the town have suffered from this obligatory duty; for streets and their repairs only £985 have been spent in the six months ending 30th, June, and in the same half year of 1862 the expense for the same purpose amounted to £3,908. For the lighting of the Town only one half of the amount paid last year is spent here, but the Town is so badly lighted that accidents occur. The fact is we are suffering for past errors and cannot blame the present administration.

Our annual Races took place on the 13th, 15th and 18th ult. As all classes participate in this amusement, a whole week was completely lost for business. The sport was unusually good; the fields were large and well contested by horses that would have very well graced a race course in England. The Maiden was won by an Australian horse, from Reunion, beating two thoroughbred English horses. This success will no doubt excite the emulation of our neighbours, and decide them to bring out horses into the field next year.

The two English thoroughbreds introduced this year did not win a race.

A melancholy event took place in connexion with our races. The proprietor of Mulley, Mr. La Serve, a gentleman much respected in Reunion and well known here, died shortly after his arrival in this colony to participate in our pleasure.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET.

Operations have not been large for this Mail as there are scarcely any document Bills in the market. Within these last few days the Banks have lowered their drawing rates to 1½ p. c. discount, which establishes their purchasing rates for document Bills at 3 p. c. dist. Negociations of the latter were previously made at 1½ and 2 p. c. dist. A considerable amount of Bank Post Bills have been in the market and a portion was disposed of at par but latterly ¼ per cent discount has not been easily obtained. Sovereigns are scarce and British coined are worth 1½ to 2 Australian ½ to ¾ p. c. premium.

SUGAR.

In the present position of the market we have omitted our quotations rather than run the risk of misguiding merchants abroad. There are about 8,000 tons of the old crop in store; a portion consists of Vacuum No. 15, which, owing to the differential scale of duties in England, is not required for that market. At present there is no demand for this quality for the French market, where it is usually sent, and only a limited demand for Bombay and Australia. A few parcels of it have found purchasers at 5.40—5.50 for Australia. For Bombay there is a demand for white vacuum of the new crop at from 6.00—6.20. Accidental sales have been made of parcels on the footing of 4.25—4.40 for Nos. 11 and 12. Low Syrups have been disposed of at from 2.—2.50, the better qualities at 3.—3.50.

The above quotations must not be taken as guides for the opening of the new crop, as it is only by next mail that orders will arrive. There is scarcely any of the new crop in town at present, and it is only in our *Overland* that we can give quotations for the various qualities.

FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

(*Times, August* 18.)

PARIS, *Aug.* 17, 7 A.M.

POLITICAL friends in Prussia, writing as recently as the 14th inst., assure me that the widely-spread opinion in that country is that no real good to Germany will result from the council of Princes and the showy pageant which yesterday commenced at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The results that are anticipated are great, though transient,—popularity for the chivalrous Kaiser Francis Joseph, and increased danger to the cause of Free Trade. This last apprehension is probably well founded. Although Austria may be disposed to lower her high protective duties, she will certainly not bring them down to the level of the new tariff established by the Franco-Prussian treaty. But it is to be feared that she will make offers sufficiently tempting to induce Bavaria and Wurtemberg to join her in a separate Customs Union, leaving Prussia to form another with the Northern and Central States. This is the least that my Prussian correspondents apprehend, and there are good reasons to believe that the Austrian Cabinet is sanguine of obtaining much more, that it indulges in confident hopes of getting up a new Zollverein or general Customs League, composed of the whole Austrian empire and the present Zollverein States (exclusive, of course, of Prussia). Where this dream to be realized, which seems unlikely, it would be tantamount to a rejection by Germany of that advance in the direction of Free Trade which would be made by the acceptance of the treaty with France, and with very little probability of the false step and backward movement being retraced and redeemed for many years to come.

A letter from Turin, from a French source, speaks of the painful sensation caused there by the news of Sir James Hudson's recall, a sensation which the writer attributes to the numerous friends he possesses and to the great influence he enjoys in Italy. The writer contradicts a report which had been spread that Sir James's retirement had been a voluntary act, and says that he was offered the embassy at Constantinople, but refused it, and intends to fix his abode at Turin.

The telegraph has brought a report from Madrid that M. Pacheco is to be appointed Spanish Ambassador in Paris, and that M. Gonzales Bravo is to go to London in the same capacity. The report obtains little credit from Spaniards in Paris. M. Pacheco, who was member of the Provisional Government in 1854, when the Polacos and Queen Christina had to fly from Spain, and who has been Spanish Minister resident at more than one Court, is a cultivated and intelligent man of good reputation. M. Bravo has already been Minister in London for a short time in 1857 and 1858. The appointment of such a person to such a Court was then looked upon by those acquainted with his public and private career as something akin to an insult—one which it seems improbable that the Government of the Marquis of Miraflores will be disposed to repeat.

In the Paris letter in *The Times* of July 30, and with reference to some assertions of Lord Malmesbury's in the debate on Poland in the House of Peers on the 24th of that month, extracts were given from a pamphlet entitled *Appeal of the Poles* published in 1814, wherein was vindicated the conduct of the Poles in serving under the banners of the first French empire—as justified by the hope of permanent release from their oppressors, and even of their re-establishment as an independent nation. I find that the author of the pamphlet in question is known, and no doubt is entertained that it was from the pen of Lord Brougham.

The proceedings of French courts-martial, when the offence is not of a military nature, are sometimes striking to an Englishman on account of the seeming disproportion between the crime and the sentence. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* reports one held on a soldier of the horse artillery of the guard, who, walking out of Paris one evening met a party of respectable persons returning home from an excursion and insulted two of the women, seizing one of them by the arm and insisting on her accompanying him, on the pretext that she was his cousin. None of the party had ever seen him before, and a Mr. Leblanc, a railway engineer, who was walking with the young woman the soldier persisted in taking hold of, interfered vigorously. After some high words, blows ensued, and the artilleryman was knocked down. Rising instantly, he drew his sabre and wounded his adversary severely in three places. One of the wounds was a violent thrust just below the ribs, penetrating very deep, and seriously endangering Leblanc's life. After 10 days' peril, however, his state improved, and he has since got well. Millet, the artilleryman, pleaded drunkenness in his defence but the evidence proved, and the President of the Court declared, that he evidently was not intoxicated as not to know what he was about. Nevertheless he escaped with the light sentence of three months' imprisonment.

In consequence of the festival of the 15th of August, the Paris papers did not appear on Saturday night or yesterday morning, with the exception of the *Temps*. The weekly *Memorial Diplomatique* positively contradicts the report recently put forward that the last note sent to St. Petersburg by England, France, and Austria, desisted from the demand of an armistice which had been made in the previous ones. Probably the publication of the last notes will show, before long, whether the *Memorial* be correct in its assertions. The same journal, which considered a good authority in Austrian matters, announces as positive the acceptance of the crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian.

The brigade of cavalry of the Imperial Guard, commanded by General Count de Champeron, and composed of a regiment of Lancers stationed at Fontainbleau, and of the dragoons of the Empress keeping garrison at Fontainbleau, have for some time past been assembled twice a week in the plain of La Solle to execute manœuvres calculated to accustom the soldiers to the great evolutions which they may be called on to execute in a campaign.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the 3rd and 12th regiments of Dragoons performed various manœuvres at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, in the Champ de Mars, under the orders of General Baron Ambert, in presence of General Allonville, Inspector-General and Commander of the division of cavalry of the 1st Corps d'Armee at Versailles. These manœuvres attracted a considerable number of spectators.

An analysis of the monthly account published by the Governor of the Bank of France on Friday last shows that a partial stagnation prevails in commercial and industrial operations. In other respects the position of the Bank remains nearly what it was in the beginning of the month of July. The cash in hand has diminished by 14,000,000f., a matter of no great consequence at this season of the year. The commercial bills discounted in Paris have diminished by 15,000,000f., but this diminution is partly compensated by an increase of 9,000,000f. in the departments. Of the cash advanced on a deposit of Government Rentes 24,000,000f. have been repaid, and 4,000,000f. have been returned of the amount advanced on sundry shares and bonds. On the other hand, the cash advanced on bullion has increased by 10,000,000. The bank notes in circulation have increased by 3,000,000f., and amount at present to 880,000,000f. The Treasury account current has diminished by only 2,000,000f., although the Government has made several large payments. The balance to the credit of the private individuals keeping accounts with the Bank has increased by 20,000,000.

M. Jean Dolfus, the eminent manufacturer of Mulhausen, has communicated to the Industrial Society of that town the results of the plan he adopted in November last for reducing the mortality among the children of the workmen employed in his establishment. He resolved that every mother in his employment should, on the occasion of her confinement, receive weekly during six weeks, commencing from the fifteenth day of the child's birth, a sum equal to her average weekly earnings during the previous six months, the payments, to cease at once in case of the child's death. Eighty-eight children were born during the nine months ending with July last, of which five were still-born. Of the remaining 83 only 14 died, being at the rate of about 17 per cent., while previously the deaths were 31·7 per cent. M. Dolfus's humane regulation has consequently proved eminently successful. In his communication he calls attention to the great difference in the rate of mortality between legitimate and illegitimate children, the deaths among the former during the last three years having been 25 per cent, while among the latter it amounted to the large average of 41 per cent. Of the 88 births in the last nine months 53 were illegitimate and 55 legitimate, and the respective mortality was 21·2 and 12·7 per cent. M. Dolfus, in conclusion, calls upon the Legislature to facilitate marriages by removing the legal impediments now existing, particularly when one of the parties is a foreigner. He further hopes that other manufacturers, seeing the success of his plan, will follow his example.

The week through which we have just passed will be remarkable as the hottest and dryest which has been experienced in Paris and the neighbourhood for many years past. The weather has, moreover, caused serious injury to the growing crops, such as grass, maize, and buck wheat, which have long been in want of rain.

Millers, likewise, have been forced to suspend their work for want of water. This last fact and the great quantity of wheat offered for sale by the farmers have caused a further fall in the price of corn. The fall on wheat within the last eight days cannot be estimated at less than from 1f. 50c. to 2f. the 100 kilogrammes.

Even flour, notwithstanding its relative scarcity, has not maintained its previous price. An idea may be formed of the large quantity of wheat offered for sale in the Paris market when it is known that the Commissariat, having announced that they would receive proposals for a supply of 8,000 quintals of wheat, where immediately offered 100,000 quintals at their own price. When this fact was known in the Paris market the price of wheat fell immediately 2f. the sack of 120 kilogrammes.

Accounts from the Beaujolais state that the vines in that district are suffering greatly from the dry hot weather. The leaves of the vineyards on the hills are literally roasted and the grapes are shrivelling up instead of swelling as they ought to do at this season. The grapes in the vineyards more favourably situated are becoming quite hard. For these reasons the winegrowers are gradually raising their prices. In the year 1859 dry weather produced the disease called *rougeau* among the vineyards, and some vines lost all their leaves. The winegrowers on that occasion demanded fabulous prices for the stock of wine in their cellars, asserting that the vintage must necessarily be unproductive; 15 days later, however, rain fell for eight days with intervals of sunshine. The grapes, which were previously small and hard, suddenly expanded and ripened. The vintage was sufficiently abundant, and the wine of first-rate quality. There are buyers at present in the Beaujolais who have purchased wine of the present vintage at the high price of 200f. the hogshead.

Although the vines have suffered in the Beaujolais, they are luxuriant in the Bugey, another district of Burgundy. They are literally laden with enormous bunches of grapes, which are beginning to ripen. The winegrowers in that mountainous and wooded country, who are accustomed to suffer from late frosts, hail, and the oidium, expect a rich vintage this year. Thus the dry hot weather has not produced the same consequences everywhere. There has been a considerable quantity of various quality sold at the market of Pezanas. Light red wine from the neighbourhood of Roujan was sold at from 70f. to 75f. the cask of 700 liters. Good wine was becoming scarce, and prices are maintained. The demand is less brisk in the department of the Gard, and there is a tendency to a decline in prices. Some samples of Coustieres are quoted at 28f. the hectolitre; Beauvoisin, 18f. to 20f., and some very fine Langlade at 20f., without the cask. Accounts from Nimes represent the vineyards as almost everywhere magnificent in that neighbourhood. Some vines on the banks of the Rhone have suffered from hail.

It appears from official returns that Algeria is a better customer to France than all her other colonies together. She purchases more French produce than any other country, with the exception of Great Britain the United States, Germany, Italy, and Spain. In 1855 Algeria supplied France with corn to the amount of 23,000,000f.—since then, however, the supply has considerably diminished. The yearly produce of wool in Algeria is 20,000,000 kilogrammes, of which one-third is exported. The number of sheep in Alegria is calculated at 10,000,000, but they may be greatly increased. Cotton had been less cultivated since the Government suppressed the bounty of 20f. for every 20 acres planted. The stoppage of the supply from America has, however, given a fresh impulse to planters.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

(*Times, August* 18*th.*)

ROME, 11*th August.*

HERE we are prostrated by an overwhelming heat which has reached even to a higher degree than usual. No one that has not felt the caloric wafted on the wings of an African sirocco can estimate its blighting influence on all human vital power, whether moral, intellectual, or physical, and comparatively few, therefore, can exercise the justice and charity necessary in forming their opinion of the Italian character. Its evidence is seen in every part of the city. Rome looks like London on a Sunday—all is desolation, except for an hour or two at daybreak. Evening, when the Romans *formicate*, all are closely shut up. Even the Pincio, in spite of its fountains, is dried up, nay burnt, for we have had no rain for months. On the hills some rain has fallen, fortunately for the crops, which promise an average yield. Grapes are just turning, and are also a good crop. Nevertheless, there is a universal cry for water in the land, which, when it comes, will come in a deluge, chilling our pores and producing fevers of which there are already abundant cases, not merely of the ordinary type, but pernicious also.

Diplomatists seem to be of the same mind as the *ignobile vulgus* regarding the heat, for all have fled. The French Ambassador is at Vichy, the Austrian at Albano, while Mr. Odo Russell is at Africa. The ex-King and Queen of Naples are in Rome, and may be seen daily driving about in an old carriage with a pair of bays, their red rosettes ceasing almost to attract any notice. Prince Trapani, who is supposed to be the brain of the party, is staying at the Barberini Villa at Castel Gandolfo, and it is curious to remark that, whether in town or country, his residence is beset by the Papel police, showing the popularity which the Bourbon cause enjoys in the Eternal City. The Pope is in the enjoyment of perfect health. His paternal government proceeds, as usual, *modo suo*. His supporters are as active and malevolent as ever, and his journals as truculent and vindictive. Edited by priests, they are fair specimens of the justice and charity, not of the Church of Christ, but of the Church of Rome. Their inventive powers are particularly displayed in describing the results of bad government in the "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," being rather forgetful of the history of the past. France is bedaubed with flattery, intermingled at times with Irony, while poor England enjoys no truce from their eternal misrepresentation. No less than 100 *employés* have been dismissed from the administration of the railway, and the cause naturally assigned is political; but others, on whose judgment I am disposed to rely say that the arrangements in Rome were found to be too expensive. All are, however, agreed in thinking that the dismissals were on too large and imprudent a scale. General Cordova has arrived in Rome, and from the manner in which he has received those aggrieved, it is hoped that he will redress a portion of their grievances. Building is going on extensively in Rome—indeed, it is the favourite investment of capital, and indicates the faith of Romans in the future of their country. Everywhere almost they are either new-fronting houses or adding an additional story, which is sometimes done up and furnished and offered to the foreigner in a season. Let visitors be wary, however, in taking such houses, and let them not desire an Italian proverb because it is not applicable to England, —"The first year let your house to your enemy, the second to your acquaintance, the third occupy it yourself."

Depend upon it that there is good reason for a proverb which is universally repeated throughout Central and Southern Italy. Domiciliary visits of course continue, and one gentleman who has been lately victimized is Signor Leoni, a man of letters—reason sufficient for the visit. He is, too, a man of Liberal opinions—for what man with brains is not, though he takes no part in politics? His house, which was attacked in the dead of the night, was in the hands of the police for 18 hours, during which time nothing escaped the most searching perquisition, not even the bricks of the floors, which were all raised. Nothing, however, was found but a wooden box, which Leoni had undertaken to guard until the return of the proprietress, an English lady. This the police wanted to seize, but Mr. Severn, our Consul, interfered and obtained possession of the box. A good deal of talk was created lately by an incident which took place between an officer of the protecting Power and a young lieutenant of an Italian corps who did not salute his superiors in passing. The choleric Gaul took the law into his own hands, and personally attacked the young Italian, insulting his uniform, and speaking disparagingly of his services. It turned out that the poor boy had only just mounted his uniform, which occupied his head to the exclusion of everything else. Such, at least, was the explanation given.

any check or failure is experienced there spring to the surface so many "ifs," any one of which would have secured a different result, that on an occasion like this it would fill columns of this journal to give expression to them in language. Only in one solitary surmise shall I venture on this occasion to indulge. My impression is, that if no attack had been made on the 2nd of July, and that if on the 3rd General Pickett's division had been thrown upon the Federals in support of the divisions of Hood and M'Laws the heights would have been carried and held, although at considerable cost. As it was, neither upon the 2nd nor 3rd was the attacking force of General Longstreet large enough to reap the fruits of that victory which on both days they gained, but could not realize. It will hardly be requisite to state to any military reader that it was not in the fiery onset which led up to the Federals gun that the Confederates suffered much loss, it was when they had to leave the Federal works, which had already been carried, and to retire broken and shattered across the slope. To say that the attack of the 2nd would have been far more likely to succeed if delayed until the 3rd is nothing else that the repetition of my previous opinion, that Hill's and Ewell's engagement of the 1st was premature, and, although glorious in itself, was productive of the first and only failure to attain marked success which, during nearly 12 months' of observation of General Lee's army, it has been my fortune to record.

It was not till 4 in the afternoon that the battle commenced. Upon the extreme Confederate right advanced General Hood and the Texans, who would follow his tall form up to Gehenna's gates, and the day's disasters commenced by a wound which he at once received, shattering his left arm below the elbow and forcing him from the field. His division fell to the command of the senior Brigadier-General, Robertson, who swiftly shared General Hood's fate, and resigned the command to General Law. On Hood's left advanced, hardly with sufficient promptitude, the division of General M'Laws. Observing some delay in their advance, General Longstreet threw himself at the head of Wofford's brigade, and led them under such a fire as has rarely been witnessed right up the slope. Repressing the disposition of his men to cheer him as he took his place at their head by the brief exclamation of "Cheer less, men, and fight more," General Longstreet, mounted upon the same charger which he has ridden in a score of battlefields, without either horse or rider, both recklessly and constantly exposed, encountering even a scratch, plunged into the thickest of the fight. There are in all wars undemonstrative, unselfish, and natural men, whose worth is chiefly known to their soldiers, who seldom attract and care nothing for public applause, but on whom in the direst stress of critical battle the sternest and most hazardous *role* devolves. To this order belongs General Longstreet—a man fighting not for praise, or civil or social distinction, with a repugnance to those self-seeking politicians (a class happily almost unknown to England) who manipulate for their own advancement the reputation of such Generals as condescend to become their creatures. Few, indeed, among the Generals of Lee's army are such self-seekers —least seeking of all Generals Lee and Longstreet themselves. It was natural that one of the Federal prisoners brought back in this very charge by Wofford's Brigade should, upon learning that the big man who led the advance was none other than General Longstreet, have exclaimed, "No wonder we are thrashed upon every field; there is not in the whole of our army a Lieutenant-General who would have risked his life in such a charge." Against the first position of the Federals the advance of Longstreet's two divisions was completely successful; against the second and stronger position he had not men enough to essay seriously upon this day to prevail.

Meanwhile on the Confederate centre and left Generals Hill and Ewell mingled in fierce conflict with their sternly-resisting enemy. Vain indeed would be the attempt to portray in language the scene which the Cemetery-hill, held by the Federal centre, and the lines of their right wing, lying immediately behind Gettysburg, presented to the spectator. If it had not been reserved for me to listen next day to a still more awful din, I should have fancied that no such scene had ever before saluted mortal eye or ear. A thick canopy of smoke, constantly rent by bright darting flashes of flame, cast its dense pall over the struggling, bleeding thousands who toiled and died in its centre, while out of the opaque gloom, as though from the bowels of the earth, one deep prolonged bellowing roar never ceased to issue. Through the deeping twilight and on far into the night the fierce struggle continued, until, in the gloom, dazzling parabolas of flame, bursting into sparkling jets and coruscations as the shells cracked and exploded, made a ghastly pyrotechnic display." It was not until late in the night that it was learnt that the divisions of Rodes and Early had at once gallantly carried a part of the Cemetery hill, and had sent down peremptory entreaty for support to Generals Pinder and Anderson of A.P. Hill's corps. But General Pinder lay at the moment desperately wounded. The request was, for some unknown reason, unheeded by General Anderson. Rodes and Early fell back to their old positions, and the only advantage gained by the Confederates consisted in the carrying by General Longstreet of the first position of the Federals upon the extreme right of the Confederate line.

JULY 3.

Between the first and second positions originally held by the Federal left, intervened a large bare sloping meadow, nearly a mile in width. Across this Valley of the Shadow of Death the Confederates' advance, committed this morning to the divisions of Generals Pickett and Pettigrew, had position but to proceed, swept by the concentrated fire of the countless Federal guns, and exposed when nearing those guns to hailstorms of musketery bullets. The distance was too great to advance at the double it was necessary to move slowly and deliberately, that, as the men approached the batteries, there might be some dash left for the final onslaught. Early in the morning General Longstreet's line stood thus:—On the extreme right the division of General Hood, commanded by General Law; next to him the division of M'Laws—these two divisions being by General Longstreet held in hand to launch against the Federals should success attend the onward movement to their left. Next to M'Laws came the *spes gregis* of the moment—the division of General Pickett, supported and assisted on its left by the far larger division of General Pettigrew, belonging to A. P. Hill's corps, and ordinarily commanded by General Heth, who received a singular wound on the first day. He was struck in the centre of his forehead by a Minie bullet, which laid bare the bone, and then glided off. He attributes his escape to the fact that he was wearing a Yankee hat which was too large for him, and in front of the forehead he had inserted a thick wad of paper, which was strong enough in its resistance to the bullet to save the General's life. It should be noticed that most of Pettigrew's division consisted of men who had never been seriously engaged before. They had recently been drawn from North Carolina, where for months and months they have been engaged in watching the fantastic menaces of Generals Hunter and Foster, and others in the neighbourhood of Newbern—menaces which must have caused the Federal Government untold millions of dollars, and which have been productive of no good to them beyond the larceny of a few negroes and the sack and pillage of sundry houses of non-combatants. It would have been easy to secure the only material advantage sought by the Federals on that coast—the suppression of the shad and herring fisheries in Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds—by the presence in those waters of a few sloops of war.

The division of General Pickett, shorn of two of its brigades, lately left in the vicinity of Suffolk, but likely, I believe, shortly to join Lee's army, did not in number much exceed 4,000 men. The strong division of Pettigrew, which in its engagement of the 1st, against General Reynolds, sustained inconsiderable loss, numbered, with the addition of Willcox's Brigade, temporarily attached to it, about 10,000 men. It was naturally desirable before their attack was delivered that a heavy cannonade from the Confederate batteries should, as far as possible, exhaust and perhaps silence some of the Federal guns. Accordingly, under the instructions of Colonel Walton, Chief of Artillery to General Longstreet and Colonel Walker, Chief of Artillery to General A. P. Hill, battalions of artillery, numbering in all 140 guns, were got into position, while similar arrangements were made by General Ewell on the left, so that in all upon the Confederate side alone there must have been a concert of about 200 guns. It can hardly be doubted that their thunder was echoed back from a similar number of pieces on the Federal side, and to the reader's imagination must it be left to conceive the diapason of 400 guns. The thundering roar of all the accumulated battles ever fought upon earth rolled into one volume could hardly have rent the skies with fiercer or more unearthly resonance and din. Far back into the mountains the reverberations rolling from hillside to hillside startled strange and unmusical echoes. Vast cumuli of cloud, such as would have shrouded 10,000 Homeric goddesses, had they cared in these days of villainous saltpetre to mingle in the *melee*, floated over the strife; horses, the suffering and tortured ministers of men's fury and wrath, lay thickly dead or horribly mutilated upon the ground; constantly from out of the white pall of vapour issued wounded and mangled men, and rumours that this or that General was killed, that this or that regiment was reduced to a corporal's guard, traceable to no authentic source, neither believed nor disbelieved by the listeners, rose as it were out of the ground, until the spectator, a prey to that whimsical caprice which, at moments of fierce and absorbing excitement seizes on men's minds, found himself wandering in thought to strange and far-off scenes, to happy valleys which had never been war, and vaguely speculating how their echoes would awake and respond to such a thunderous din.

Precisely at 1 o'clock, responsive to the warning summons of two signal guns, the 140 pieces in the Confederate centre and right opened fire; nor were their voices hushed until 40 minutes after 2. Then came General Pickett's turn, and nobly did he spring to the head of his undaunted men, and marshal them to the attack. With long floating locks, with a seeming recklessness, which is, perhaps partly assumed, but which stamps him of the Murat type, General Pickett of more demonstrative courage than other Generals, but not less unflinching than his own sword, seemed as he advanced to lead his men into the very jaws of death. Slowly emerging into the open ground, with shells (singularly ineffective, as it seemed to me, considering the apparently murderous precision with which they all burst) cracking and snapping over them at every stride, General Pickett's men seemed to take hours to surmount the mile of interval which divided them from the Federal batteries. At length their destination is reached; with a wild yell they spring into the Yankee earthworks; astride of each Federal gun rides a Confederate soldier; the group around General Longstreet congratulates him that the advance is a complete success, and for a fewmoments breath is drawn more freely. But the quick eye of General Longstreet discerns that Pettigrew's division, upon whose almost simultaneous advance depends the retention by Pickett of the captured guns, is in confusion. Upon their left Pettigrew's men, when close up to the Yankee batteries, perceive a large column of Federals descending the hill to flank them. Retaining that fatal habit of thinking for themselves which is so pernicious to a soldier, the Confederates first halted, then got into confusion, then broke and fell back. The frightful damage from grape and canister which shrinking at this perilous moment, they could not but sustain, was compared by an eye-witness of both scenes to the punishment inflicted on the Federals from the heights of Fredericksburg in December last. In vain did General Longstreet send Major Latrobe to General Pettigrew shortly before the latter's troops broke, urging him in military language "to refuse his left"—that is, to meet the flanking column by a line thrown obliquely out to meet it. Major Latrobe' horse was shot as he sped on his message, and on foot he could not get up to General Pettigrew in sufficient time to instruct and guide him. When Pettigrew and his men fell back, the flanking column of Yankees, meeting with no resistance, swept round until they approached had overlapped Pickett. Then and not till then he commenced to give way. "Hide, blushing glory, hide" the cost of that retreat. Out of a division of 4,300 men he brought out, in the first instance, about 1,500, though I believe that another 1,000 straggled in the next day. His three Brigadier Generals lay dead or desperately wounded upon the field; out of all his field-officers only one major came out unwounded; 11 out of the 13 colours which he carried into action were lost. Since the commencement of this war I know of no division on either side which has ever made so resolute an advance, or been so rudely and murderously handled. Long will the third of July be remembered in anguished Virginia, from which State almost all Pickett's division was drawn. General Pickett and his staff, all of whom miraculously escaped, were torn by grief at the loss of friends known for a lifetime, but doubly and trebly endeared by the common perils and sufferings of these last two years.

But if at an earlier stage of this letter I fancied that less than his usual calmness was visible in General Lee's face, all trace of cloud and anxiety passed away in this the hour of our deepest gloom. Riding from knot to knot of the stragglers, with kind, firm, calm words encouraging the disheartened, rallying every man who could carry a musket or was only slightly wounded, he infused confidence and spirit into his men at the moment which of all others is most trying to volunteers. General Willcox, riding up to him with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "General, I have tried to rally my men, but as yet they will not stand." "General Lee replied, "never mind, General; the fault, is all mine. All that you have to do is to help me to remedy it so far as you can." If any testimony to the affection and confidence inspired by General Lee were wanting, it might be found in the cheers issuing from the interior of ambulances as they passed him, bearing their ghastly load of wounded to the rear. This scene was witnessed by Colonel Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards who has returned to England, leaving behind him many a friend in the Confederate army, which he has accompanied for the last three weeks.

(To be Continued.)

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, PANIC.

(London Review, August 1.)

THE Stock Exchange has undergone a panic second to none witnessed there the last five years. The approach of a collapse like that which has been experienced the last few days will not, however, have taken many persons by surprise. For the last month or so it has been quite evident that the markets have been overweighted: first, by the enormous number of new schemes introduced, and secondly, by the dangerous character of the transactions entered into by the host of petty operators who have here been able to obtain credit to gamble in foreign stocks; and these two causes combined have, more or less, conspired to occasion this reaction which has so prejudicially affected quotations. Everybody—even the most sanguine of the speculators themselves—must have been quite aware that the alteration would sooner or later, take place, and although many have arranged for the emergency it was difficult to decide, looking at the prospects of the harvest and the general supply of money, at what period and under what circumstances a revulsion would in reality, occur. It turns out that the question of peace or war with Russia on the arrangement of the Polish difficulty has been also point which has tested the state of the markets for general securities; but more especially those in which the late great current of time-bargains has been sustained, and the feverheight of premium-hunting has been encouraged. Although in the course, regret must be felt for individual losses or for any failures that may arise through the fall in the several stocks and shares, still the beneficial effect that will be exercised, and not only in the neighbourhood of Capel-court and Bartholomew-lane, but throughout the country itself, will fully compensate for any such temporary inconvenience or sacrifice.

The panic, which may truly be said to have commenced on Monday and continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, can hardly now be regarded as terminated. The state of business has become more tranquil, the fluctuations in prices are less, and the excitement of last has been arrested; but, nevertheless, the unhealthy symptoms are so prominent that it will be requisite for the brokers and dealers who have the command of several of these markets to show great vigilance in superintending the conduct of future engagements, or we shall speedily have a recurrence of the wild scenes of confusion just passed through. One event that has taken place has in a measure, perhaps, checked the further decline for the moment, viz., the arrangement of the half-monthly account; and it has afforded numbers the desired opportunity, seeing the danger and the risk by which they have been surrounded, of bringing the operations of their clients to a conclusion. They have, no doubt, acted very wisely and may, if further retrogression follows, save themselves through this course from extremely heavy losses, a large proportion of the speculators including foreigners who, so long as profits are received, will accept them, but who immediately a balance appears on the other side, either make an ordinary default or buy out altogether. It must be remembered that a great deal of the business in the course of the last six months has been in Greek, Turkish Consolidés, Spanish, and Mexican. These have consisted the stock-in-trade of the high and low, the rich and poor, among the fraternity visiting the precincts of 'Change, and the temporary nooks and alleys in which those secret and mystical transactions are carried on. It would be difficult to indicate where the speculative Lords and M.P.'s might have been found during that period, for if they were not company mongering or striving to secure goodly allotments of high premium shares, they readily entered into financial dissipation by buying a few thousand Kaimes or Greeks for the rise. The winter of the session and hurried departure for the Continent have sent these birds of passage on their way in other directions, and consequently the markets have been left with the fag-end of the multitude to support them, prices meanwhile having been carried to a most dangerous height. It was not to be supposed they could be sustained at this dizzy pinnacle, and therefore the first slight sand crack in the foundation has brought the whole fabric tumbling about the ears of those interested, naturally much to their chagrin and disappointment. Tracing the current of prices, and noting the effect of the fall of one security upon the other, will show to the meanest comprehension the close identity of the movement. It is necessary, in order to exhibit the progress of this special reaction, to intimate that though Consols and railway shares were in a slight manner affected by the drop in values it was first apparent, they soon recovered their equilibrium—a circumstance proving that as investing and permanent securities their position could not long be compromised. The earliest decline was in Spanish Passives and Spanish Certificates. The Cortes having concluded their sitting and the hope of the Anglo-French party of a speedy settlement of these claims having subsided, there was little more to be expected until October, when fresh negotiations will be commenced. The quotation having temporarily drooped was again buoyed up by the attempted strength of the Dutch and French Hebrews to carry over; but these principally consisting of third and fourth-rate individuals, they could not well succeed. Turkish Consolidés, ever since they attained the high quotation of 61 or 62, have since presented a very healthy appearance. The first-class houses who were fortunate enough to introduce them, and who carried the price from 58 to 59 or 60, had the good sense to retire when that advance was reached. Latterly the small speculators have also taken these up; and having succeeded in forcing the price to the greater elevation, were content to pay enormous rates of "continuation," in anticipation of the value going to 60. Faith in the accomplishment of this object was place in the speedy promulgation of the Ottoman Budget, which it was averred would show the most startling progress; but as it has never yet officially appeared, and the latest discouraging reports were that it was undergoing the undignified process of "cooking," with the view of "making things pleasant." Greek stock and Greek coupons advanced to a price beyond all precedent in the first place, through the quite and peaceable conduct of the revolution; and, in the second place, in consequence of the selection of Prince William of Denmark to rule the future destinies of that unsettled country. But a successive improvement in value—from 8 and 9 to 40 in the one case, and from 0, or in reality nothing, to 20 in the other—was largely anticipating the probable advantages of any such change, and a tension in prices of this character could scarcely fail to be accompanied some day by a significant relapse. Mexican, the other foreign stock which has principally suffered in the general *melee*, valuable in itself, taking its arrears as representing something of revenue and resources existing in the country, has been the centre of operations by weak and timid dealers. It has fluctuated three or four per cent, but not in proportion to the other classes, though the quotation may still be considerably influenced by the policy of Louis Napoleon, now at General Forey is established in Mexico.

Was it not probable, then, taking such a condition of business into consideration—with the chief supports withdrawn from prices, the influence of events by which the city had been governed, to use a Stock Exchange term "discounted," and the individuals who had in most instances inaugurated the movement standing aloof and shaking their heads in apprehension,—was it not probable, we repeat, to expect, this crisis? We unhesitatingly reply it was; and the public and the members of the Stock Exchange ought to be thankful that the fall and the loss, great as they have been not proved more disastrous. The eminently cautious and prudent operators have only just retired in time to escape the difficulties which it may be well feared are now but in their incipient stage of commencement. The Rothschilds, the Sterns, the Oppenheims, the Bischoffheims, the Cohens and the large houses are out, leaving the brunt of the burden to the foreign speculative tailors, the pill and ointment manufacturers, the proprietors of Cow-cross establishments, *et hoc genus omne*, who having made money by the legitimate and honest pursuits of trade, seem inclined to risk their position and capital by the more adventurous course of Stock Exchange dealing. Associated with the decline in foreign securities, must be noticed the decadence in popularity of the great financial societies. They are gradually losing caste, not because they have furnished balance-sheets and show no profit, but simply from having been brought out at the tail of the mania under influence and patronage, raising expectations which it is believed will be never realised. Large capitals will be found extremely inconvenient when they have to be called up, much more inconvenient when dividends have to be declared, and even more embarrassing if it shall be necessary at any period to propose, after a few years of struggle and disappointment, a distribution of remaining assets. The fall in the stock of the Confederate Loan, and which has in some degree increased the excitement manifested this week, was a panic fast *ani generum*, occasioned by direct events, which would at any time have created a strong decline. This loan has not from its early introduction been largely speculated in, owing to its hazardous character; and notwithstanding the Liverpool and Manchester people were partially inclined to encourage it when placed upon the market, it has latterly ceased to occupy attention except on the arrival of the respective American mails. The reverses of the Confederates—first at Vicksburg, then at Port Hudson, and lastly in the neighbourhood of Morris Island—could not but be attended with depreciation; and the report of the capture of Charleston, yet unconfirmed, was the very announcement to make an impression, even if propagated through Northern sources, when a panic fury raged in other departments. We have still to wait patiently to watch what may be the result of the late wholesale speculation in many of the bubbe stocks and shares; and though the future may be more propitious, and there is no indication of pressure at present in the money market, we are quite prepared to encounter further discouraging changes.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1851 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gisler & Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—
ALE in quarts..... at Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints..... „ 3 „
PORTER in quarts..... „ 4½ „
Do. in pints..... „ 2½ „
20th July, 1863. KWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy..... at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. „ 32 do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do. „ 32 do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Colin „ 32 do. do.
Do. do. do. „ 17 do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do. „ 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. „ 18 do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier..... „ 34 do. quarts.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. pints.
Cliquot ..... „ 36 do. quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg...at Rs. 40 per doz. quarts
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality ..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality..... „ 30 do. quarts.
Do. do. do. „ 18 do. pints.
Hockheimer 137 ..... „ 25 do. quarts.
CLARET.
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aîné ..... at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 Do..... „ 30 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. 1858. Do..... „ 30 do. do.
Fine Claret 1838. Aug. Meller & Co. ..... „ 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hermozant ..... „ 13 do. do.
Do. Leoville Do. ..... „ 22 do. do.
Do. Lafitte Do. ..... „ 35 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACKER & WORMINGTON, of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ..... at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ... do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. „ 28
Do. Excellent Pale..... do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior..... do. „ 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ..... do. „ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine..... do. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Bargundy..... do. „ 25
St. GEORGE, ... do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine ..... do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. ..... do. „ 20
Do. do. do. ..... do. „ 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) ..... do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior..... do. „ 25
☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London, (late SHAW and MAXWELL), apply to
CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

Business Announcements.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, FAREHAM.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ARNELEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—
Best Treble Balls ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do. ..... „ 3 12
Do. Youth's do. ..... „ 3 0
Do. do. do. ..... „ 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats..... „ 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. ..... „ 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. ..... „ 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled..... „ 6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* | CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3,3½ & 4, ins. each... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each..... „ 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.
Toilet —6 long, 4½ wide, 2½ deep .....each... Rs. 18 0
No. 00 — 7½ „ 5 „ 3 „ ..... „ 20 0
No. 1 — 9 „ 5½ „ 3½ „ ..... „ 21 0
No. 2 — 9 ½ „ 6 „ 3½ „ ..... „ 23 0
No. 3 —10½ „ 6 „ 4 „ ..... „ 25 0
No. 4 —12 „ 7 „ 5 „ ..... „ 28 0
No. 5 —13 „ 8 „ 5½ „ ..... „ 32 0
PAPER BOXES.
No. 1 —14½ long, 9 wide, 5½ deep .....each... Rs. 25 0
No. 2 —15½ „ 9½ „ 6½ „ ..... „ 28 0
No. 3 —17½ „ 10½ „ 7½ „ ..... „ 33 0
No. 4 —19 „ 12½ „ 7½ „ ..... „ 39 0
DEED BOXES.
No. 1 —13½ long, 9¼ wide, 6½ deep .....each... Rs. 23 0
No. 3 —16½ „ 12½ „ 11 „ ..... „ 30 0
No. 6 —23½ „ 16½ „ 16½ „ ..... „ 45 0
FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 —16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep.....each... Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11⅞d. „
On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight..... 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-53 „ „
On Demand..... „ 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and no more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's Office in Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank Rate of Discount for the time being, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
Bombay, 17th August 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ on Demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Drafts on the cities of Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.
The Corporation receive Deposits on the following